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one is surprised to find: Cicil, (p. lv); Alprogie, (p. lx); Bellarimine; Replique in text, Réplique in foot-note, (p. lxx); Pont-a-Mousson at least twice for Pont-à-Mousson, (p. lxx). The punctuation of the introduction is not always consistent; on page lxix, quotation marks are omitted from the French and Latin quotations in one paragraph, and employed in the next.

ROLAND G. USHER.

Maria Theresia, ihr Leben und ihre Regierung. Von EUGEN GUGLIA. In two volumes. (Munich and Berlin: R. Oldenbourg. 1917. Pp. vi, 388; 418.)

MAY 13, 1917, was the two-hundredth anniversary of Maria Theresa's birthday. In anticipation of it the Austrian historian, Eugen Guglia, had begun before 1914 a biography which should be a memorial to her, little dreaming of the war which was to deprive her descendants of the throne itself. Although the war closed to him the materials in the Austrian Ministry of War and made impossible any investigation in foreign archives, it did not otherwise seriously interrupt his work, nor does it appear to have warped with prejudice any of his conclusions.

These two volumes naturally challenge comparison with the ten on which Arneth spent half a lifetime. Guglia of course makes much use of Arneth's text and of the long extracts from the sources in Arneth's notes; anyone who writes on Austria in the eighteenth century must do so. But Guglia's work is in no sense a mere condensation or compilation from his predecessor's great work. For the latter appeared in the years 1863-1879, and in the period since that time a mass of new printed material relating to Maria Theresa and her reign has become accessible—the Khevenhüller diaries, the correspondence of the empress with the Electoral Princess Maria Antonia of Saxony, the detailed military accounts of the Silesian Wars by the Austrian and the Prussian general staffs, and a host of monographs on all phases of Austrian history. All these the author has turned to good account. He has also a strong antiquarian turn of mind and has been able to weave into his story many new and interesting points of real historical value. He paints therefore a decidedly fresh picture of the great Austrian heroine. It is also more readable than Arneth's somewhat heavy work.

Being primarily interested in drawing the character of Maria Theresa, the woman and ruler, rather than in narrating a history of her times, he relates, of military events, only so much as is necessary to make intelligible the diplomatic negotiations or measures of reform which were necessarily interwoven with the military situation. This subordination of the wars which filled so large a part of her reign leaves the author space for excellent accounts of her relations with her various ministers and of the great reforms in the bureaucratic organization, finance, justice, religion, the condition of the serfs, and of many other

matters. These were all subjects which she considered carefully and conscientiously during the first ten years of her reign in spite of the interruption and preoccupation caused by the War of the Austrian Succession; some of the reforms, to be sure, were not put into operation until the time of her less prudent son, Joseph II. There are also good chapters on the life at Maria Theresa's court, her amusements, her large family (she was the mother of sixteen children), and on the art, literature, and music of the Vienna of her day.

At the beginning of her reign the young empress-queen gave many evidences of that courageous determination, steadfastness, and wise influence on both her husband and her ministers which made her so respected and loved by her subjects. When, for instance, the King of Prussia marched without any substantial right to seize Silesia, he sent agents to offer Maria Theresa peace and Prussian support for the election of her beloved husband as emperor, on condition that she would cede forthwith a part of Silesia. Her husband and her ministers were inclined to listen to these Prussian proposals. On one occasion when her husband, the Grand Duke of Tuscany, was discussing the proposals with the Prussian emissary, Maria Theresa, who was listening in the next room, feared he might make compromising concessions; whereupon she opened the door, asking simply, "Is the Grand Duke there?" That was sufficient. In the subsequent negotiations he took the much firmer attitude which accorded with his wife's ideas of right and justice.

Later in the same year she met the Hungarian Diet. Voltaire and legend have represented her fleeing from Vienna to Pressburg before the Prussian and Bavarian attack, holding the infant Joseph in her arms, and making a spontaneous appeal in Latin to the Hungarian magnates to defend her, her children, and her lands. Whereat her loyal and enthusiastic Hungarian subjects cried out with one accord, "*Moriamur pro rege nostro Maria Theresa!*", and talked of raising at once a volunteer army of 100,000 troops. Guglia's account, with characteristic care for precision of detail, shows the facts to be somewhat different. The purpose of the meeting was in considerable part to secure the recognition of her husband as joint governor of Hungary, a recognition which the independence-loving Hungarians had been hitherto unwilling to grant. Instead of being a spontaneous outpouring, Maria Theresa's Latin speech was probably prepared for her by her trusted councillor, Bartenstein, from whom she often requested drafts for necessary royal addresses in Latin (*cf.* p. 103, n. 1). The infant Joseph was not present at all. His place in the legend is probably due to the fact that he was sent for by his mother and was presented to the magnates at a wholly different meeting ten days later, when, however, he does not appear to have evoked much enthusiasm. The number of troops which were actually raised was less than 40,000, and even this number was not ready for more than a year, was without discipline, and soon melted away in large part through desertion. However, it is unquestioned that the

young queen spoke with emotion, and drew protestations of loyalty and support from her hearers, though what they shouted was: "Vitam nostram et sanguinem consecramus!" This exhibition of Hungarian loyalty also had a salutary effect upon the King of Prussia; he hastened to conclude with Austria the treaty of Klein-Schnellendorf.

In the vexed question of the origin of the Seven Years' War, after going over all the evidence, Guglia rejects Lehmann's contentions and holds Austria partly responsible for giving Frederick grounds for thinking that he was in danger of an attack from Austria, and that he was therefore not wholly without justification in the fall of 1756 in making what Moltke would have called a "preventive war". Altogether Guglia's biography gives the best picture of Maria Theresa's personality which has been written.

SIDNEY B. FAY.

The French Revolution in English History. By PHILIP ANTHONY BROWN. (London: Crosby Lockwood and Son. 1918. Pp. xiv, 232.)

THE chief fault one finds in this book is its title; it is in fact another account of the influence of the French Revolution on contemporary English politics and writers on political and social subjects. The poets are not entirely neglected, but they receive attention only in as far as they reflect the political ferment of the time. Mr. Brown has not said the final word, but his book is probably the sanest interpretation of a difficult subject that anybody has given. His death in battle has an added element of tragedy in that it deprives him of the chance to revise this book in the light of things that he might better have understood in the psychology of men a century ago by comparing their behavior with that which has happened under our own eyes in the war just ended.

Mr. Brown's instinct for the things that matter led him to look for the roots of the political doctrines of the Revolutionary years in the decades that preceded the French débâcle. He seems to have felt also that more of the English radical movement sprang from the current industrial conditions than he quite says in so many words. Perhaps a final pronouncement on that subject can never be made; whether the British workingmen would have developed organizations so soon without the news from France will always be an unsettled question. Probably Mr. Brown does not set too great store by the French influence, if we agree that French influence was at all real.

The best-reasoned chapters in the book are those that treat of the relations of Pitt's administration with the radical societies and their leaders. On this subject the author used some new material which he found in the Treasury Solicitor's Papers in the Public Record Office. Mr. Brown gives the best account extant of the organization of the radical societies and of the counter-propaganda. His statements, for